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Volume 47

November / December 2012

Numbers 11 / 12

Membership Report	180
Library Report	187
NI Educational Programs	186
Errors and Corrections	195
Book News and Reviews	196
Robert Ronus	
<i>A Coin of Franquemont - Perhaps a Swiss Territory</i>	160
CNG	
<i>Axum - Ebana</i>	164
Jean Elsen & ses Fils	
<i>Duchy of Lower Lorraine, Denier of Godefroid [Godfrey] II, the Bearded</i>	165
Heritage Rare Coins	
<i>Silver Groschen of Aachen, 1404</i>	166
Numismatic Ars Classica	
<i>Historically Important Athenian Gold Drachm</i>	167
<i>Manfred of Sicily, Gold Tari</i>	169
Nomos AG	
<i>Selected Renaissance Medals</i>	170
Gregory G. Brunk	
<i>Coin Countermarked with Political Messages and Related Pieces Catalog: Part P-S (Philippines – South Africa)</i>	174
<i>A Medallic Thaler of John of Leyden</i>	181
Bob Fritsch	
<i>Coin Quiz</i>	181
Bernardo González White	
<i>The New Coins of the Republic of Colombia</i>	182
Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG	
<i>"Jehovah" Ducat</i>	185

I don't usually single out new members but I feel an exception is due this time for Dale Seppa as it was he who introduced me to NI *many* years ago.

This is the final issue for 2012 and we hope that you enjoy reading it. Greg Brunk continues his important series on Political Countermarks and Robert Ronus offers us an historically interesting article on a 16th century coin of Franquemont. The story of a coin makes it much more interesting, an opinion I'm sure our readers share. In addition to these two we have an article on a new series of coins from Colombia submitted by Bernardo González White, a prominent professional numismatist in Colombia.

continued on page 180 ...

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A Coin of Franquemont - Perhaps a Swiss Territory

Robert Ronus, NI #LM139

Sincona, the new Swiss numismatic auction house which emerged from the ashes of UBS after that bank closed its numismatic department, had two very large and successful auctions in May 2012. One of the highlights was the comprehensive Swiss coin collection of Dr. Charles Froidevaux.

When I went through the catalogue, I was surprised to see a 1553 billon liard from the barony of Franquemont (lot 2405). The name rang a vague bell as an obscure French feudal state but I could not see what it was doing in a Swiss collection. However, the references included an HMZ number (the standard Swiss catalogue) as well as Poey d'Avant, the classic catalogue of French provincial coinage, and a little research revealed there is indeed a Swiss connection.

The estates of Franquemont are situated near Goumois, in the modern French department of Doubs, about 36 miles from the great Swiss city of Basel on the Rhine. From 1247 Goumois belonged to the family of the Counts of Montbéliard. They built a castle at Franquemont on the remains of an old Roman fort. This castle is actually now on the Swiss side of the border, in the canton of Jura. During the Burgundy War with the Swiss (1474-77) the counts of Montbéliard were on the side of Burgundy. The Prince-Bishop of Basel, Johann V von Venningen, with the help of Swiss confederate troops (Basel itself only joined the Confederation in 1501) stormed Franquemont and took possession of the territory from Henri de Montbéliard. In 1481, in the subsequent peace negotiations, the counts of Montbéliard had to renounce their rights to the lordship of Franquemont but eventually Claude de Franquemont, Henri's grandson, received the territory back but as a fief of the Bishops of Basel. After his death in 1519 without heirs, the Bishop, in 1532, gave the fief to Gérard d'Aroz. He in turn on 14 April 1537 sold the lordship to Nicolas de Gilley, baron of Marnoz, for 900 gold gulden. On 13 April 1538 Mercurin de Jaillon swore an oath of allegiance on behalf of Nicolas de Gilley to Philippe von Gundelsheim, Prince-Bishop of Basel, his feudal lord. He was formally invested with the lordship the following day.

The Gilley family had long been in the service of the Habsburgs. Nicolas de Gilley served as Emperor Charles V's ambassador to the Swiss from 1537 to 1542 (Emperor Maximilian I had concluded a mutual defense pact between Burgundy and the Swiss in 1511 aimed at France). In 1540 he would be sent on a mission to the court of Charles of Savoy and in 1541 he would be sent to the court of François I of France to renew a treaty of neutrality between the two Burgundies, the French duchy and the county controlled by the Emperor. The Emperor appreciated Nicolas de Gilley's services. On 12 November 1538 Charles V made Franquemont a sovereign barony of the Empire. The title of "sovereign baron of Franquemont and of the Holy Roman Empire" henceforth could only be transmitted to the male and female descendants of Nicolas de Gilley, whether they were or were not still in possession of the territory originally attached to the title.

From that moment Nicolas de Gilley attributed to himself powers previously reserved for the Bishop of Basel. As early as December 1538 he insisted that his new subjects make their legal appeals uniquely to him and no longer to the Court of the Bishop of

Basel. Of more interest to numismatists, he started minting money. Between 1538 and 1554 he struck a variety of half carolus, sols and liards. All these coins are rare.



Here is a detailed description of the illustrated billon liard from the Froidevaux Collection:

Obv. +N:GILLEI:BAR:NOM (coin of Baron N. de Gilley): Crowned F in circle.
Rev. +NIL:ULTRA:ARAS (nothing beyond the altar):1553 Cross moline with a pellet in centre and at bottom of cross. 0.78 g. 14 mm. Poey d'Avant 5430v. Boudeau 1298. de Mey Monn.de Bourgogne 162v. HMZ 2-159b (this coin).

The legend on this coin is slightly different to the varieties in the reference books except HMZ. In particular on the obverse NOM appears to be an error. On the other coins it is NV MISMA, the Latin word for coin.

The Bishops of Basel protested at this arrogation of their privileges, although without great urgency (the abolition of the right of appeal to Basel was only contested by the Bishop, Melchior von Lichtenfels, in 1554). Nicolas claimed that he had received the minting right from the Emperor when he was made a baron but there is apparently no written evidence to support his claim. Nicolas reproached the Bishop for questioning a decision of the Emperor and continued to maintain his new rights and no longer swear allegiance to the Bishop.

The Franquemont coinage was sub-standard in silver content and often in weight. In due course, Nicolas was in trouble with the Bishop of Basel, the Emperor Charles V and King Henri II of France, all of whom ordered him to cease producing such coins. Here is a 1554 edict of Charles V directed at both Nicolas and some surrounding lords who were also striking base coins (Robert: 7242-50), (my translation from the old French):

“Charles, by divine clemency Emperor of the Romans, ever August, King of Germany, of Castile, of Naples, of Sicily, etc., duke and count of Burgundy, Charrolois, etc., Lord in Asia and Africa, etc. To our bailiffs of Amont, of Aval, Dole and Luxeul, their lieutenants and each one of them greetings. On behalf of our loved

and faithful Nicolas Vaulchard, moneyer-general of our County of Burgundy, has shown us how many complaints and grievances have been made by our dear and faithful President and people holding office in our sovereign court of Parliament at Dole, great abuses which began with moneys that were forged [*in French, as in English, forged can mean made in a forge or counterfeited*] in the places of Vauvilliers* and Francmont, we have in the past interdicted, prohibited and forbidden everyone from carrying, sending or using in our County any of these coins, in such a way and manner that all our subjects and inhabitants in this County taking or receiving would be subject to be fined arbitrarily and to the confiscation of these moneys: we have also interdicted and forbidden the Lords of Francmont and of Vauvilliers, their servants and officers and whoever else concerned, of striking or having struck and forged the above coins, until ordered otherwise, on pain of 500 silver marks, to be submitted by them and each of them to us in case of disobedience; nevertheless they did not cease to strike and forge money in these places and to bring them and use them in the country; and joining them new money was forged in the place of Montjoie, which is similarly deficient in weight and alloy, which began to spread across the country, to the great prejudice, interest and damage of all the public, requiring us to pay attention as the matter required. Therefore we, considering this, desiring to attend to it, on the advice and counsel of our very dear President and people holding office in our Court, have renewed and will renew our stated prohibitions, and forbidding of carrying, sending or using in our County any of the stated moneys from Francmont, Vauvillers as well as Montjoie; and for any of our subjects and inhabitants taking or receiving, on pain of being arbitrarily fined and these moneys being confiscated. And furthermore we again interdict and forbid the lords of Vauvillers, Francmont, his son, their servants and officers and all such others, from striking, having struck or forged, directly or indirectly, any coin, until it be ordered otherwise, on pain of 1000 silver marks, to be provided by them and each of them to our appropriate persons, in case of contravention and disobedience, and to all our subjects, from being involved with, mixing or inhibiting in any way these moneys in these places, on pain of 500 livres, and to be arbitrarily banished, ordering our general and fiscal prosecutors or their deputies to inform themselves diligently about transgressors and persons disobeying the said prohibitions and interdictions and to have the fiscal advocate pursue cases against those concerned. So we send word to you and each of your staff, that you publish these presents with the sound of the trumpet in all the seats and provinces of our bailiwicks, and in their fairs and markets, in order that no one can claim the defense of ignorance. And in order that one can have lawsuits in several and different places, we wish that for the orders of vidimus or a copy of such, made and collated and signed by the registrar or his clerk, or one of our secretaries or legal draftsmen in our bailiwicks, be made like the original present. Given at Dole, under the seal of our Court, on the eighteenth day of the month of July in the year of grace 1554, the twenty-fifth year of our reign as Emperor and the thirty-ninth of our reign in Castile and elsewhere. Signed, E. Barnard.

* Nicolas de Chatelet, lord of Vauvilliers (1525-62), in the modern French department of Haute-Sâone, struck copies of various coins of neighbouring countries and his coinage was condemned not only by Charles V but also by Henri II, King of France, and by the Swiss cantons. The Froidevaux Collection included a copy of a Fünfer of the canton of Fribourg (lot 2422). However, unlike Franquemont, Vauvilliers had no other connection to Switzerland apart from copying their coins.

These edicts seem eventually to have had some effect as there are no dated Franquemont coins after 1557. When Nicolas died in 1563, he was succeeded as Baron of Franquemont by his second son, Jean IV de Gilley, who followed his father in not recognizing the suzerainty of the Bishop of Basel but did not strike coins. However, after his death in 1577 his elder brother, Jean III, in need of allies during the French Wars of Religion, again swore allegiance to the Bishop. His sister-in-law, Jean IV's widow, Eve and her two children lived in the castle of Franquemont and lived off the estate revenues. In 1582 she received a letter from Bishop Jakob Christoph Blarer von Wartensee, warning her of the risks facing the barony and offering his protection. However, in 1595 she sold Franquemont to Friedrich I of Württemberg, Count of Montbéliard for cash. As set down when Charles V created the barony, the family held on to the title.

The Bishop of Basel disputed the validity of the sale and the arguments over feudal obligations were renewed. In 1658 the counts of Montbéliard finally recognized they were vassals of the Bishop. Nevertheless, to finish with the endless disputes, the Bishop attacked and completely destroyed the castle of Franquemont in 1676.

Franquemont then largely disappeared from history until 1780. Under a Treaty of Versailles between Louis XVI of France and the Bishop of Basel, Friedrich von Wangen, the borders between their respective territories were rewritten. The Bishop ceded the lands of the lordship of Franquemont on the left of the river Doubs to the king but kept the lands on the right bank—including the ruins of the castle of Franquemont. This area later became part of the Swiss canton of Berne and is now part of the canton of Jura.

A friend of mine recently visited Franquemont and reported that the river Doubs continues to divide the French and Swiss parts of the village, with sleepy customs houses (closed when he was there) facing each other across the river. The church on the French side serves the whole village. All that remains of Franquemont is rubble on the Swiss side.

France and Switzerland thus both have a claim to the coinage of Nicolas de Gilley, the only coins struck at Franquemont. For a long time the Swiss did not claim them. Franquemont does not appear in the first HMZ catalogue published in 1987. However, since Nicolas never served the kings of France and the Bishops of Basel successfully reasserted their suzerainty over Franquemont and the ruins of the castle itself ended up in Switzerland, Switzerland probably has the stronger claim. Franquemont appears at the end of the Bishopric of Basel section of the HMZ 6th edition and Dr. Froidevaux was right to include this Franquemont liard in his comprehensive Swiss coin collection.

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Axum - Ebana
CNG



AXUM. Ebana. Circa 440-470. AV 17mm (1.56 g, 12h). + CIN + CΛX + ΛΒΛ + CΛC, crowned and draped bust right, holding branch, framed by grain ears / + ΛΝΛ + BΛC (retrograde) + ΛCΛ + CCB (retrograde), Draped bust right, wearing headcloth, holding whisk; grain ears flanking. Munro-Hay Type 71; BMC Aksum 303.

The Axumite kings and their successors down to the modern emperors of Ethiopia have traced their lineage to David, Solomon, and the Queen of Sheba. The Axumite people, with their powerful navy and far-flung trading interests, held an empire that at its greatest extent took in portions of present-day Eritrea, Ethiopia, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Djibouti and Sudan. They invented their own alphabet, constructed monumental architecture and obelisks still to be seen, and were the only ancient sub-Saharan state to issue coins, beginning circa AD 270 under King Endubis.

In circa AD 325 King Ezana made Christianity the official religion, and the Axumites issued the first coins to employ the cross as a Christian symbol. The Ethiopian (or Abyssinian) Church has continued to exist until the present day, following the schism with Rome at the Council of Chalcedon in 451. The scriptures and liturgy are still in the Axumite language Ge'ez.

Coinage continued to be issued until the 7th century, when decline set in and many of the Axumites escaped invaders by moving into the highlands. The people resisted the advance of Islam through the following centuries and have maintained their distinctive traditions and religion. They are thought to have been one of the lost tribes of Israel and later to have served as the foundation of the legend of Prester John.



Duchy of Lower Lorraine
Denier of Godefroid [Godfrey] II, the Bearded
Jean Elsen & ses Fils, NI #2696
 (Translated from French by Robert Ronus, NI #LM139)



LOWER LORRAINE, Duchy. Godefroid II, called the Bearded, AR denier, about 1060, Meer (Alkmaar?). Obv.: + VSΛΟΛWER (a crosslet in W) Stylized facing head. Three pellets at left of chin. Rev.: + ARNSERAOOORS Building with a cupola, inscribed CII (retrograde). In the field, Λ/Λ at left and S at right. Ref.: Dan. 1509; Kluge 231 var; Ilisch 24.3 var. 0,74g. Extremely Rare.

There exist various varieties of this enigmatic denier, some carrying the name of Godefrois on the obverse and the legend MERE CIVITAS on the reverse (Dan. 304, 305, 1508). Findings put its issue at about 1060; it should therefore be an issue of Godefroid the Bearded who claimed the duchy of Lower Lorraine from 1046 and achieved his aims in 1065. He died in 1069. The mint attribution is uncertain: it was at first attributed to Meer, near Neuss ou Meer (Mheer) in Dutch Limburg. Dannenberg however noted the typically Friesland striking and the lower weight. A text of 1057 mentions that Godefroid was in possession of a county in Friesland. The Leer mint, on the Leda near its meeting with the Ems, was suggested by Hooft van Iddekinge, supposing that the written HLERE (HL ligature) was transposed to MERE. This attribution is rejected by Stoess and Ilisch, who envisage Alkmaar (Alcmere) which was held as a fief around 1070 by Godefroid III, son of Godefroid II. Grolle supports the attribution to Alkmaar and says that the building on the reverse is the chapel of Alkmaar, a daughter chapel to the chapel of Heiloo, *Capella Heligeloliensis*, which explains the letters CH shown on the building.

Jean Elsen & ses Fils s.a., *Auction 114*, lot 748. 15-September-2012. Images enlarged.

NI

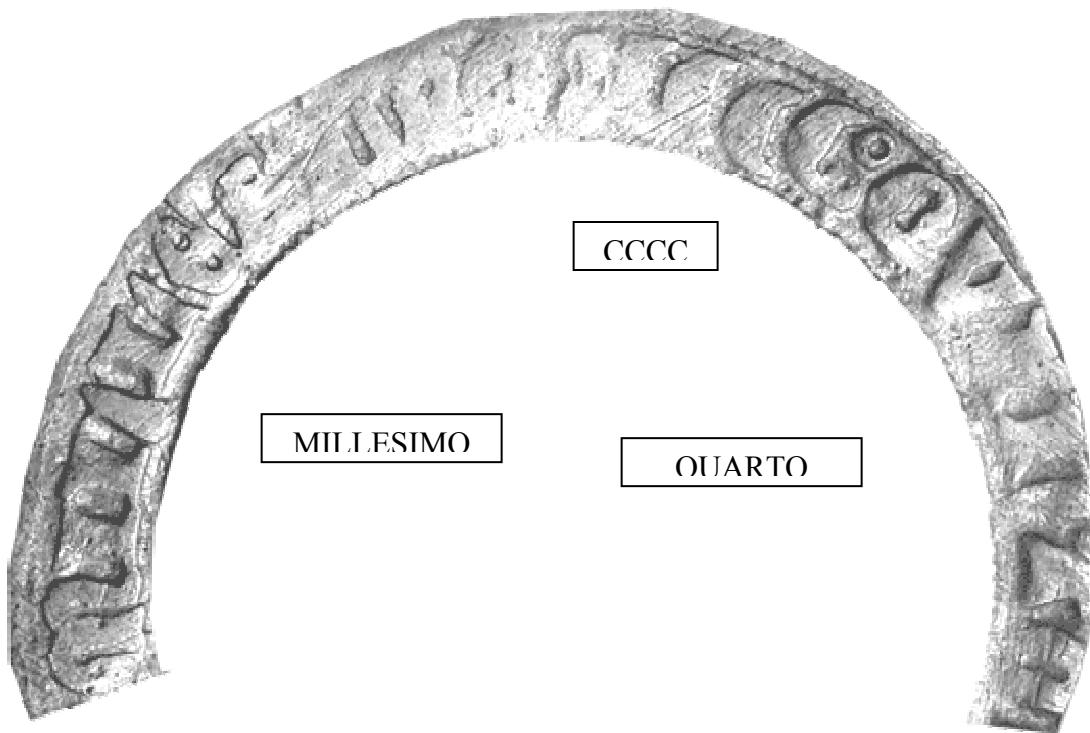
Silver Groschen of Aachen, 1404
Heritage Rare Coins



Aachen. Free City silver Groschen 1404, Frey-14, Levinson-I-7. The obverse has Charlemagne [three-quarter] holding the orb and scepter, arms with eagle below. The reverse has a medium cross with legend stating "Anno Domini Millesimo CCCC Quarto." This is one of the earliest dated coins ever produced in Christendom.

[Obv.: SCS:KAROL:MA-GNVS:IPERAT.

Rev.: ANNO:DOMINI:MILLESIMO:CCCC:QUARTO-MON-ETA-VRB'AQVN.]



Heritage Rare Coins, 2012 September 6-11 Signature World & Ancient Coin Auction, Long Beach, #3020, lot 23842. Information courtesy of Heritage Auctions (HA.com).

NI

Historically Important Athenian Gold Drachm
Numismatica Ars Classica



Attica, Athens: Drachm circa 407-404 BC, AV 4.30 g.

Obv.: Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with spiral palmette and two olive leaves. Rev.: AOE Owl standing r. with closed wings, head facing; before, branch upwards and behind, olive sprig with one berry. All within incuse square. Robinson ANSMN 9, 1960, pl. II, 1 (possibly this reverse die). Svoronos pl. 15, 3 (possibly these dies). Of the highest rarity, only the fourth specimen known and is the only one in private hands. An issue of tremendous historical importance and fascination.

Of all the Greek city states, none issued more silver coinage than Athens: untold millions of 'owl' tetradrachms were struck from the late 6th Century BC onward, until the great city succumbed to Roman rule. Yet for all her might, Athens rarely produced gold coins, and only at moments of desperation. This gold drachm belongs to a series struck at the height of peril in the closing years of the Peloponnesian War and is undoubtedly one of the most famous of all Greek coinages.

The Athenian preference for silver was not necessarily of choice, but circumstance. Athens did not have a consistent source of gold, yet its rich silver mines at Laureion were virtually inexhaustible, allowing Athens to take center stage in Greek affairs for centuries. The later Macedonian kings, by comparison, possessed equally abundant sources of gold and silver once Philip II acquired the Pangaean mines. Thus, he and his immediate successors issued great quantities of coins in both metals.

In 431 BC, Athens and her rival Sparta descended into conflict. Known as the Peloponnesian War, this two-stage conflict raged until 404, when Athens finally succumbed to her enemies. From the outset the war weighed heavily on the Athenian coffers, and over time mining proceeds, state savings, temple treasuries, taxes, and annual tribute from her fair-weather allies dried up.

Two particularly wounding events occurred in 413. The Spartans occupied Deceleia, in northern Attica, and thus were able to interrupt the main overland route for food and supplies, and to cut off Athens from her mines at Laureion. Then, an even more critical event: the expedition Athens had sent against Syracuse was utterly destroyed. The cost in ships and manpower was on a massive scale, and the consequent loss of prestige caused revolts among members of the Delian League and encouraged the Spartans and Persians in their opposition to Athens.

Athens survived the next few years by tapping into a reserve treasury of some 1,000 talents of silver, the equivalent of about 1.5 million tetradrachms. However, by 407 or 406 Athens could no longer issue silver coinage, and it turned to a new monetary solution: a system of ‘token’ coinage and gold coinage, which included the piece offered here.

For gold bullion, the Athenians turned to offerings on the Acropolis and gold-covered statues of Nike, which in recent years had become emblems of the city’s great economic reserves. With these emergency funds a new fleet was constructed and outfitted, but to no good end: in 405 Athens suffered a final, crippling naval defeat—this time by the Spartan general Lysander at Aegospotami in the Hellespont. Lysander then invested the city of Athens, which surrendered in the spring of 404 BC, bringing the Peloponnesian War to an end.

Unlike most Greek coinages, the Athenian gold from the closing years of this war is well documented, from the historical circumstances of its issuance, to the sources of the bullion, and even the subsequent disposition of the dies that were used.

The scholiast’s notes to Aristophanes’ *Frogs* (718-33) indicate that the gold coins were struck in 407/6, and that silver-plated coins were struck in the year that followed. It is perhaps more likely, however, that they were issued at the same time if they were meant to be the two components of a new monetary system. Furthermore, Robinson makes a good case that copper coins were briefly, and officially, issued at this time based on two quips of Aristophanes (*Ecclesiazusae* 814 and *Aiolosikon* quoted by Pollux, IX, 63).

Seven massive, golden Nikai from the Acropolis must have been sufficient to sponsor the coinage, as the eighth remained intact. Each statue contained about two talents worth of gold, and Robinson estimates that the husks of those statues and some additional reserves would have allowed for the striking of about 100,000 drachms weight in gold. That being the case, a very large quantity of these coins must have been struck and production may have continued into the early part of 404. Unfortunately, only a handful of these gold ‘emergency’ coins survive today, as most were secreted away and eventually lost to melting pots.

Based upon the coins that have survived, we can be sure that five denominations of ‘emergency’ gold coins were struck, the largest being the didrachm (stater) of about 8.6 grams and the smallest being the obol of about 0.72 grams. An account of the treasurers of Athens entered sometime after 385/4 BC (*Inscriptiones Graecae* II, 1414, lines 6-7) records the receipt of two gold hemiobols, suggesting that a sixth denomination was issued, though no hemiobols survive. These coins, presumably, would have been 1/24th staters weighing about 0.36 grams. Another Athenian

treasurer's report (IG II, 1408, lines 11-13) provides an even more fascinating detail, namely that when the record was made, sometime after 385/4 BC, "the dies and the little anvils on which they used to strike the gold coins" were still contained in a wooden box with the public seal.

Numismatica Ars Classica, 17 October 2012. *Auction 66, An Important Series of Greek Coins featuring a Wide and Prestigious Selection from the Nelson Bunker Hunt Collection*. Lot 46. Images enlarged.



Manfred of Sicily, Gold Tari
Numismatica Ars Classica



Manfred King of Sicily

House of Hohenstaufen (1138-1268), Manfred King of Sicily (1258-1266). Tari. Messina, AV 4.72 g. Traces of outside circular legend which should read [+ MAYNFRIDVS R]. Head l. on eagle's breast; the eagle is facing with spread wings and head l. Rev. Traces of outside circular legend in pseudo-cufic geometric signs IC – XC / NI – KA at the side of a long cross held by hand at the bottom; horizontal abbreviation marks above IC XC. Spahr 184. MEC 14, 598. Friedberg 652b var. [Nominal 14mm].

This is an extraordinary coin type, on which Manfred shows himself as 'filius aquilae', i.e., son of the eagle, meaning that the eagle was the emperor and he was his son and loyal successor to the throne in the Kingdom. Although the weight of this specimen is very high we avoid defining it 'multiple of tari' because generally taris, in spite of their individual weight, circulated by weight with the use of scales, on the basis of an ideal tari-weight of 0.89 g (MEC 14, p. 179).

Numismatica Ars Classica, 19 May 2012. *Auction 65*. Lot 3434. Images enlarged.



Selected Renaissance Medals

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Alessandro de' Medici



Lorenzino de' Medici



Cosimo I, Duke, later Grand Duke of Tuscany

Italy, Florence. **Alessandro de' Medici**. 1531-1536. Medal (Silver, 33mm, 22.86 g 6), a cast by Domenico di Polo de' Vieri (after 1480-c. 1547), 1533-1536. ALEXANDER.MED.FLORENTIAE.DUX.P. Bare head of Alexander to right. Rev. Female figure, half-draped, seated right on pile of shields, holding a cornucopia with

her right hand and, with her left hand, pouring out a libation from a patera over a burning altar to right. For the obverse portrait, see Attwood 774-775. The reverse is apparently unknown in this form. Apparently unique. A very fine original cast. [Lot 11]. Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 50, 15 November 2008, 88.

This medal is apparently completely unknown. The obverse is certainly by de'Vetri and is found combined with either the portrait of Margaret of Austria, Alessandro's wife, or with a memorial inscription to the assassinated duke. The reverse is similar to de'Vetri's medal of Alessandro, which bears a figure of Pax (Attwood 770-771), but the goddess here is clearly different. She is, perhaps, pouring out a libation to the murdered duke.

Italy. **Lorenzino de' Medici**. 1514-1548. Medal (Bronze, 36mm, 26.40 g 6), on the murder of Alessandro de' Medici on 6 January 1537. Uncertain Tuscan artist: it has been variously attributed to Cavino, Belli and de'Vetri, after 1537. LAVRENTIVS MEDICES Bare-headed and draped bust of Lorenzino to right, in antique style. Rev. VIII.ID.IAN (=The 8th of the Ides of January) Cap of Liberty between two daggers. Attwood 891. Börner 897. A later but very fine cast. [Lot 15]. Ex Künker 141, 19 January 2008, 4401.

Lorenzino de' Medici came from a branch of the Medici family that remained primarily bankers. He grew up with the first duke of Florence, Alessandro de'Medici as well as with Cosimo I. As part of a bizarre plot, Alessandro was enticed into a supposed rendezvous with Lorenzino's beautiful sister Laudomia, and was there murdered. Lorenzino, who held Brutus as his model, had hoped the city would become a republic again but that never occurred and he was forced to flee. After over ten years of exile Cosimo I's assassins caught up with him in Venice and killed him in 1548. This medal is directly modeled on the famous Eid. Mar denarius of Brutus, which was struck to honor the murder of Caesar.

Italy, Tuscany. Florence. **Cosimo I, Duke, later Grand Duke of Tuscany**. 1537-1569-1574. Medal (Bronze, 32mm, 26.58 g 6), an original struck example by Domenico di Polo de' Vetri (after 1480-c. 1547), Florence, after c. 1537. COSMVS.MED. .II.REI.P.FLOR.DVX. Bare headed and cuirassed bust of Cosimo I to right. Rev. *:ANIMI:CONSCIENTIA:ET:FIDVCIA:FATI: (= an awareness of the soul and a trust in fate) Capricorn to left; above to right, eight stars. Attwood 783. Kress 315 = NG 360. [Lot 16]. Ex Spink 8019, 24 September 2008, 190.

The sign of Capricorn was used by Augustus as his signet, and it was adopted by Cosimo I to stress the parallels between them: Augustus ultimately came to power after his adoptive father Caesar was assassinated and Cosimo was made duke after the murder of his cousin Alessandro, the first Duke of Florence. Cosimo was the son of one of the greatest Italian generals of the age, Giovanni dalle Bande Nere (1498-1526), and was, thus, somewhat removed from the main line of the Medici family. He was born in 1519 and the notables of Florence thought he would be easily controllable; they were proven wrong.



Priam of Troy



Dido of Carthage

Italy, Rome. c. 1550. Medal (Bronze, 39mm, 42.84 g 1), on king **Priam of Troy**, an early, if not contemporary, cast by A. Cesati (d. after c. 1564). ΠΡΙΑΜΟΣ.ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ Bearded and diademed bust of Priam to right. Rev. TPOIA View of the city of Troy, showing numerous temples and buildings, and with the walls of the citadel inscribed ΙΛΙΟΝ; below walls, harbor with galleys. Attwood 941. Kress 539 = NG 420. [Lot 28]. From the collection of M. Hall, Baldwin's 64, 4 May 2010, 188.

Alessandro Cesati, sometimes known as Il Greco was born around 1500 to an Italian father and a Cypriot mother, though he seems to have spent his early years in Milan. His career was basically in Rome where he produced dies for coins and medals. He finally left Rome in 1561 and ultimately was in Venice by 1564 after which he took ship for Cyprus and disappears from the record.

Rome. c.1550. Medal (Bronze, 44mm, 58 g 6), on queen **Dido of Carthage**, an early, if not contemporary, cast by A. Cesati (d. after c. 1564). ΔΙΔΩ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ Draped

bust of Dido to right, wearing jeweled hair band and olive wreath. Rev. KAPXHΔΩΝ View of the walled city of Carthage with temples, pylons, palaces and an amphitheater; below, galleys. Attwood 942. Kress 368 = NG 419. A very fine early cast. [Lot29]. Ex Rauch 84, 13 May 2009, 2564.

This medal shows us an imaginary view of Carthage, similar in its complexity but different in all details from the equally imaginary view of Troy in the previous lot.



Faustina II

Italy. Medal (Gold, 34.5mm, 36.73 g 7), in honor of **Faustina II**, an original struck example, by Giovanni da Cavino (1500-1570), Padua, c. mid 1550s. FAVSTINA.AVG.ANTONINI.AVG.PII.FIL. Draped bust of the youthful Faustina II to right, her hair bound with pearls and rolled up into a bun at the top of her head. Rev. Six Vestal Virgins, draped and standing three to either side of a round temple of Vesta with a statue visible within, sacrificing over a burning altar; to the right, togate child standing left, next to one of the Virgins; in exergue, S C . Johnson/Martin 1729. Klawans 2. Kress 407 = NG 464. Lawrence 59 (all these references refer to the bronze or silver versions of this medal). Of the greatest rarity and the highest importance. Possible traces of mounting and of wear probably artificially induced to suggest great age. [Lot 32]. Ex Westfälische Auktionsgesellschaft 48, 1 September 2008, 2868, Morton & Eden 27, 14 June 2007, 572, Morton & Eden 20, 27 June 2006, 395 (part), and from the collection of M. Gutman, Parke-Bernet, 15 May 1970, 141.

This is a medal of the greatest significance. The obverse is based on a sestertius issued for Faustina when she was a young woman and recently married to Marcus Aurelius Caesar (as, for example, BMCRE IV, pl. 52, 4). The reverse is, however, taken from rare asses and dupondii of Julia Domna, which were originally struck in 214. It seems certain, given the amount of wear the coin has received, that this coin was designed to pass as an actual ancient medallion. However, whether this piece received that wear when it was made, or whether it received it later can not be ascertained. The quality of Cavino's work is, as always, outstanding.

Lots (selected by the editor) from Nomos AG Auction 5, *European medals, Greek, Roman and Byzantine Coins*, 25 October 2011. Images are not actual size.

NI

Coins Countermarked with Political Messages and Related Pieces

Gregory G. Brunk, NI #749

(Continued from July/August 2012 NI Bulletin)

Catalog: Part P-S (Philippines – South Africa)

© 2012, Gregory G. Brunk

— PHILIPPINES —

Katipunan

The Katipunan society was founded in Manila in 1892. Its full name was *Kataastaasan Kagalanggalang Katipunan nang mga anak ng bayan* (Venerable Association of the Sons of the Village). It was a Masonic type society, whose goal was to end Spanish domination of the Philippines, and it supported the uprising against Spain in 1896. Its initiation rites included a pact where new members cut themselves and signed an oath in their blood. Moreno y Casanova and Forrest (2000: 41) illustrate a Philippine banknote that shows this ceremony in front of a banner on which are the initials KKK as on this coin.

KKK

Spanish Ten Centimos: 1870



Spanish Ten Centimos

Reference:

Moreno y Casanova, Juan Jose, and Bob Forrest. "Spanish Political Countermarks," in *NI Bulletin Vol. 35 No. 2*, February 2000: 38-41.

— PORTUGAL —

Revolt of 1891

Republicans and some military officers revolted against Carlos I on January 31, 1890. They declared the country a republic, but the revolt quickly failed for lack of support. The movement's followers countermarked Carlos I coins in protest for the next few

years, and Portugal became a republic twenty years later. This Phrygian or Liberty cap countermark is a symbol of liberty, while "R" indicates support for a republic.

Liberty Cap with Bead in Center
Ten Reis: 1884, 1891, 1892



Ten Reis

Liberty Cap with R in Center
Ten Reis: UK



Ten Reis

REPÚBLICA
Ten Reis: 1883



Ten Reis

— PUERTO RICO —

Prohibition Party

Viva el Coco was the slogan of the Puerto Rican Prohibition Party. Its countermarked coins are made from an odd, bar-bell shaped stamp, with the letters in relief. Not many pieces were struck as the stamp reportedly broke soon after countermarking began because of its shape.

VIVA / EL / COCO in Barbell-Shaped Depression

United States Half Dollar: 1901



US Half Dollar

— RUSSIA —

Abdication of the Czar

Nicholas II was the last Czar of the Romanov dynasty, having renounced the Russian crown in March of 1917. He and his family were murdered by the communists in July of the next year. According to the Russian numismatist, Ivan Spassky (1967: 227-229), the octagonal countermark commemorating the removal of the Romanovs from power has been known since at least 1930. He thought it had been made somewhere in the South of the USSR.

The same countermark was reported by O. H. Dodson in the 1948 *Numismatist*. At that time Dodson—later a well known numismatist—was a captain in the US Navy. He was the communications officer of the aircraft carrier *Hornet* when it was sunk at the battle of Santa Cruz and his coin collection went down with the ship. Dobson reported his ruble with the octagonal countermark had been purchased a few years later, “while traveling in a nation now behind the Iron Curtain. The former owner related that he and his family had escaped death by fleeing across the border with the few possessions they could quickly throw into the only transportation available—an ox cart. Some precious stones, a few heirlooms, a samovar, and a cherished collection of Russian coins, these with one refugee family the ox carted to safety” (1948: 150).

Many years later, Dodson's countermarked coin appeared at auction, and its source was revealed. It had been in the collection of M. Tillander, the President of the Finnish Numismatic Society. The auctioneer noted, "Tillander with his father escaped from Russia in November, 1917, when the Bolsheviks seized power. Their valuable collection of Russian coins was carried to Finland in an ox cart. M. Tillander believed that the counterstamp was by the Petrograd Soviet" (Kagin's 1977 ANA 86th Convention Auction, August 23-27, 1977, lot 3265). Petrograd is now known as Saint Petersburg, and so the countermark seems to have come from the North of Russia, rather than the South of the USSR.

Most examples of the octagonal countermark are multiple struck and are very hard to read. That is because they were made by hitting a relatively large die with a hammer. The die was too big to produce a good impression in this way. What was needed was a hydraulic or screw press, but its marker did not have access to one when these countermarked coins were made. The second variety is much clearer, apparently having been struck using a press.

Since the two types of stamps are of almost identical style, they apparently were issued by the same authority, perhaps the Petrograd Soviet? If the information that was reported by Dodson is accurate, the first stamp was made in 1917 and the second stamp was made when the issuer was able to gain access to a press.

Spasski noted that by the 1960s other countermarks commemorating the overthrow of the Czar had been made for collectors. So besides the two types that are listed below, others apparently exist, but their details are not known.

Russian Legend around March / 1917 in Russian (in Beaded Octagon)

Means Dethronement of the Romanov Dynasty, March, 1917

Fifty Kopeks: 1897, UK

Ruble: 1896, 1898 (3), UK



Ruble



Rubles



Fifty Kopeks

Russian Legend around 2 / March / 1917 in Russian (in Beaded Circle)

Means A Free Russia, March, 2, 1917

Three Kopeks: 1915

Ruble: UK



Three Kopeks

References:

Dodson, Oscar H. 1948. "The First Communist Counterstamp," *Numismatist* 1948: 150-151.
Spasskii, Ivan Georgievich. 1967. *The Russian Monetary System*. Amsterdam.

— SOUTH AFRICA —

The portrait of Paul Kruger on a number of coins has been changed to portray him wearing a business hat and smoking a pipe. They are engraved or have the hat and pipe soldered onto the coins. Dickerson (1978) thought the pieces were anti-Kruger and the hat is a mourning hat, but more likely the hat refers to the 19th century expression "To take one's hat," meaning it is time to leave or abdicate.



Two Shillings

Paul Kruger was President of the Transvaal Republic during the Second Boer War of 1899 to 1902, which was fought against the British. The Dutch sent a warship to evacuate the Transvaal Government in 1901. Kruger went into exile in Europe and died in Switzerland in 1904. So these pieces might refer to him leaving the Dutch part of South Africa, which was absorbed into the British Empire at the end of the war.

The odd thing about the pieces is that none of them deface Kruger's bust or otherwise denigrate him. In particular, some of the pieces are holed or looped so they could be worn as medals or used as watch fobs. Therefore, they may be souvenirs of the "Good Old Days" when the Dutch settlers ruled themselves. If so, they were made by jewelers during the early 20th century and would be similar to the silver coins of the German Empire that have applied hats.

The pipe also may be a noteworthy symbol. Some of the engraved coins of Pope Pius IX that were cataloged earlier show him smoking a Meerschaum pipe. The pipes may refer to the conservative values of both men, and there may be a 19th century expression regarding pipe smoking that the writer has not recognized.



A South African Republic 2 1/2 shillings, which has been looped to worn as a medal on one's clothing or attached to a watch chain.

Images enlarged approximately ×1.5.

NI

Membership Report

The following persons have applied for membership. Unless objections in writing are received by January 1, 2013 the memberships are effective that day.

2755 Stan Schwartz, 1820 Palo Pinto Dr., Allen, TX 75013. US coins
2756 Jack Shade, 600 Bel Air Dr., Allen, TX, 75013. Word coins & Canada
2757 Dale Seppa, 103 N. Sixth Ave., Virginia, MN 55792. Ecuador & S. America

NI

...from page 159

From the auction house of Numismatica ARS Classica we reprint two articles. The first concerns a gold drachm from ancient Athens and has a most interesting account about the coin's origin. After reading this article you may want to revisit the September/October NI bulletin and read again the Heritage Rare Coins article on the back cover which concerns the "copper" owls. NAC's second article is about a gold tari from Sicily. From the auction house of NOMOS we have a few renaissance medals including a gold medal which may have been made to fool prospective buyers that is was an ancient Roman medallion. Plus, other articles from Künker, NGC and Heritage Rare coins; I appreciate the support of these and the other auction houses that allow us to reprint their articles.

On behalf of the editorial staff, the operational staff and the NI Board of Governors we wish each of you a safe, healthy and prosperous new year.

Herman Blanton

A Medallic Thaler of John of Leyden

Reprinted from "Spink & Son's Monthly Numismatic Circular," Vol. VI. – No. 64,
April 1898, p. 2675.

The curious piece illustrated below, which is said to be rare, figures in Van Mieris,
Histori der Nederlandsche Vorsten, 1733, vol. II, p.415, fig. F.



On the obverse appears a bust of the celebrated King of the Anabaptists, in peculiar headdress, and wearing the cross-surmounted orb on a chain attached around his neck. The legend is: JAN *(sic) VAN . LEYDEN KONICK . DE . EDERDOPER . TO . MVNSTER . ZYN . OUDERDOM . XXV . IAR. On the reverse, the inscription fills the fields: . IM . IAER . | MCCCCCXXXIV | OF DEN . ERST . DAGH | MARCY . IS . DE . STAT . | MVNSTER . IN . WESTFA | LEN . BELEGERT . EN . DOR | GODS . HOLP . OP . DEN . XXIV | DAGH . MONAT . IVNY . | IM . IAER . XXXV . ER . | OBERTWOR . | .DEN.

The piece evidently commemorates the taking of the City of Munster by the fanatic adherents of the prophet, whose twelve month's royalty forms one of the strangest episodes in the history of the sixteenth century.

There is a variety of the medallic thaler, also illustrated in Van Mieris, with similar bust, but legends in German.

L.F.

NI

Coin Quiz
Bob Fritsch, NI #LM134

Colonies of all countries is the subject. Can you answer these simple questions?

1. She looks like the Statue of Liberty but is not on an American coin. What crown-size coin bears this look-alike?
2. Where is the mintmark hidden on the British Trade Dollar?
3. The Crown Colony of Gibraltar is a one of my favorite places to visit. What indigenous critter is depicted on a 1971 crown (before they went crazy with NCLT issues) and what is the legend surrounding it?
4. The coins showed the Kaiser but the denomination was derived from India, and the minor coins had an Austrian denomination. What colony had these hybrids?

The New Coins of the Republic of Colombia

Bernardo González White

(Translated from Spanish by Alan Luedeking, NI #2282)

The new 2012-dated series of Colombian coins has begun to circulate, in the denominations of 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1,000 pesos. The National Bank of the Republic relied on advice from the British Royal Mint in everything to do with metals, designs, themes, shapes and security elements. Well known Colombian artists submitted proposals based on the concept of biodiversity with special focus on water. The proposals of the artists Johanna Calle and José Antonio Suárez were selected, with the National Bank acquiring all title and copyrights thereto. Illustrations shown 1.5 times actual size.



1,000 Colombian Pesos

Caguama turtle (*Caretta caretta*) marine species in danger of extinction. It mates and nests on our Caribbean and Pacific coasts. Bimetallic coin with silvered core out of "white alpaca," an alloy of copper, aluminum and nickel and gilded outer ring out of "yellow alpaca," an alloy of copper, zinc and nickel. Weight: 9.95 g; dia. 26.7 mm; edge: 2.7 mm, evenly reeded around the entire circumference. The anticipated mintage for 2012 is of 45 million pieces. Designed by the Colombian artist José Antonio Suárez.



500 Pesos

Crystal frog (*Anura centrolenidae*) inhabits the piedmont and foothills of the Andes. The artist Johanna Calle, designer of the coin, notes: "it is a species discovered and classified recently (by the scientists Pedro María Ruiz and John D. Lynch in 1997).

Its name stems from the translucent characteristic of its visceral peritoneum, which allows one to see its vital organs. One of its principal characteristics is that of being an arboreal frog, present in humid forests. Some 60 species of centrolenid frogs have been classified in the country.” Bimetallic coin with yellow alpaca core and outer ring in white alpaca. Weight: 7.14 g; dia. 23.7 mm; Edge: 2.7 mm, discontinuously reeded around the entire circumference, with eight plain and eight reeded sectors alternating. The anticipated mintage for 2012 is of 56 million pieces.



200 Pesos

Guacamaya flag parrot (*Ara macao*), of the psittacidae family, the most colorful of the Amazonian parrots. Coined in silvery alpaca (copper, zinc and nickel.) Weight: 4.61 g; dia. 22.4 mm; Edge: 1.6 mm, with the legend “200 Pesos” twice, separated by stars. The anticipated mintage for 2012 is of 80 million pieces.



100 Pesos

“Frailejón” (*Espeletia grandiflora*), the most common plant of the badlands. It is strictly a South American species, present only in the mountains of the Andes and Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela. Of the eight species known, five are found in the Eastern mountain chain of Colombia. Coined in brass-clad steel. Weight: 3.34 g.; dia. 20.3 mm; Edge: 1.5 mm, plain, smooth and defined. The projected mintage for the year 2012 is of 78.7 million pieces.



50 Pesos

“Bespectacled bear” (*Tremarctos ornatus*), Andean bear that inhabits exclusively the humid forests of the Andes with rainfall above 1000 mm. Also found in the badlands and in semiarid zones. In Colombia we find it along the length of the three Atlantic mountain chains of the Andean region, in the sierras of La Macarena, Baudó and Darién. The species is in danger of extinction. Coined in nickel-clad steel. Weight: 2 g.; dia. 17 mm; Edge: 1.3 mm, plain, smooth and defined. The projected mintage for the year 2012 is of 45.5 million pieces.

Remarks:

This new series or “family” of Colombian coins has enjoyed a warm acceptance by the public as well as collectors and has elicited significant interest from foreign dealers and collectors.

Its theme is highly appreciated, making known Colombia’s wealth in fauna and flora, and sends a message in defense and protection of water, flora and fauna.

The monetary authorities and Bank of the Republic have listened to the sensible petitions that for several decades the numismatic associations of the country have made, in particular those of the “Círculo Numismático Antioqueño” through its treasurer, Mr. Horacio Posada de Greiff, who for more than 30 years sent his messages to different managers of the Bank of the Republic and its Board of Directors.

Don Horacio has seen his dreams come true and we dedicate this writing [article] to him with appreciation, respect and gratitude.

The author can be contacted by email: begow2012@yahoo.com.co

Full coinage details on the government website:

http://www.banrep.gov.co/billetes_monedas/bm_cara.html (accessed 3-Sept-2012.)

NI

Coin Quiz Answers

1. French Indo-China Piastre de Commerce, KM-5a.1.
2. In the middle tine of the trident.
3. Barbary Ape. Legend has it that if these critters ever leave Gibraltar, so will the British.
4. German East Africa.

“Jehovah” Ducat
Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG
(Translated from German by Alan Luedeking)



**Denmark, Kingdom. Christian IV, 1588-1648. Ducat 1648, Copenhagen.
Hebrew Ducat. 3.42 g. Fb. 39; Hede 33.**

In 1643 Denmark once again found itself at war with the Kingdom of Sweden, which was to bring them sharp losses. After the declaration of war, Sweden's Commander Lennart Torstensson invaded Holstein and conquered it with the exception of the Rendsburg and Glückstadt fortresses. Then he turned with success to Jütland. At the same time the Danish fleet was being hard-pressed by Swedish and Dutch ships. In the peace treaty of Brömsebro (today part of Karlskrona) concluded in 1645, Denmark was obliged to hand over to Sweden the provinces of Jämtland and Härjedalen as well as the islands of Gotland and Ösel.

As of 1644, on orders of King Christian IV, the mint at Copenhagen struck gold coins of 2, 1 and 1/2 Ducats as well as silver coins in the denominations of 2 and 1 Mark, under the administration of Imperial Chamberlain Corfitz Ulfeldt, which are traditionally called the “Hebrew” type. The popular name of these coins stems from the fact that upon the reverse they carry in Hebrew lettering the legend JUSTUS / Jehovah / JUDEX (“the Lord is a just judge”), with which the Danish king wished to convey his protest against the breaking of the peace and the Swedish incursions. The minting of the corresponding silver coins took place between 1644 and 1646, while the coining of the golden Hebrew coins continued until 1648.

Künker Auction 221, *Collection Vogel, Hamburg, and others, Gold Rarities from six Centuries of European History Coins and Medals from Hamburg - minted History in Gold*. 30/31 October 2012. Lot 8005. Images copyright Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Osnabrück and Lübke & Wiedemann, Stuttgart.

NI

NI Educational Programs

We held a Numismatics International Meeting at the August 2012 Philadelphia ANA convention. Attendance was light as is frequently the case unless the show is in Dallas or Fort Worth (home of NI). Bob Fritsch conducted a talk on French medals from his collection. All of us learned something and I will be applying some of what I learned to the Southeast-Asian French medals in my own collection.



Howard Daniel (left) and Bob Fritsch (right)

I no longer set up a club table at the ANA conventions because they situate us in the far back of the convention halls and there is not enough traffic to make it worthwhile. I don't see as many young numismatists as before, distributing only 80 of 400 packets of world paper money and coins at my last ANA Convention in Chicago (2011).

I still run meetings for both NI and IBNS at ANA conventions, but am becoming discouraged due to declining participation at the NI meetings; the IBNS meetings regularly have twenty or more attendees.

My wife retired recently and we now live in Viet Nam for 5-6 months and the other half of the year in Virginia; we will be in Viet Nam from about October to March. This will eliminate some good shows for me to attend and/or set up a club table and have meetings, but I will find some other shows. I expect the quarterly Whitman Baltimore shows will be excellent for a club table and meeting. They are heavily attended and meeting rooms are available. I will definitely attend the International Paper Money Show in Memphis and maybe the July FUN Show in Florida.

If there is any NI member who would like to replace me and/or set up a club table and/or have a meeting, please contact me at Howard@SEAsianTreasury.com. I have been doing this for over 15 years and cannot do it forever.

Howard A. Daniel III

NI

Library Report

David Gracey

Alan Luedeking has donated the following books to the NI Library. The Library wants to acknowledge this generous donation and notify the members of NI that these books are now available for their use. Inquiries about these books and other books in the NI Library should be sent to the Librarian using the email address located in each edition of the NI Bulletin.

Alan also donated books that are duplicates of books already in the Library collection that will be offered to NI members in a future NI mail-bid auction.

AA50.AdaJ:1982:USNL:v. 1

ADAMS, JOHN W.

United States Numismatic Literature, volume 1,
nineteenth century auction catalogs.

Pub 1982, 270 pp, illus.

AA50.AdaJ:1990:USNL:v. 2

ADAMS, JOHN W.

United States Numismatic Literature, volume 2,
twentieth century auction catalogs.

Pub 1990, 418 pp, illus.

WD70.Arg:AdrM:1985:RMA

ADROGUE, MANUEL I.

La Reforma Monetaria: El Austral (Decreto 1096/85)

Pub 1985, 203 pp, not illus.

JD10.AlAC:2003:TGN

ALFARO ASINS, CARMEN

Tesoros del gabinete numismático: las 100 mejores piezas del
monetario del Museo Arqueológico Nacional

Pub 2003, 214 pp, illus.

AA45AmoJ:1931:EGLM

AMOROS, JOSE

Enciclopedia Gráfica la Moneda.

Pub 1931, 64 pp, illus.

FE80.ArVE:1956:PS

ARAUJO VILLAGRAN, ERNESTO O.

El “Peso del Sitio”; apartado de Revista del Instituto
Uruguayo de Numismática.

Pub 1956, 35 pp

FE30.ArVE:1969:VM2R

ARAUJO VILLAGRAN, ERNESTO O.

Variedades de las Monedas de 2 Reales de

Buenos Aires de 1860 y 1861. Separata de la Revista
Numismática Argentina no 63.
Pub 1969, 7 pp, illus.

FE50.ANC:2003:HA
ASOCIACION NUMISMATICA DE CHILE
Anuario 2003
Pub 2003, 165 pp, illus.

AA50.ANE:1995:BCT
ASOCIACION NUMISMATICA ESPANOLA
Biblioteca; catalogación temática y alfabética por autores
Pub 1995, 65 pp

RN50.Arg:BCBA:1998:MHB
BANCO CIUDAD de BUENOS AIRES
Muestra Histórica Belgraniana 1812 • 24 de Septiembre • 1998
Pub 1998, 43 pp, illus.

JD10.BeMA:1083:HME
BELTRAN MARTINEZ, ANTONIO
Historia de la moneda Española a través de cien piezas del
Museo de la Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre
Pub 1983, 224 pp, illus.

UK10.Arg:BotR:2001:BRA
BOTTERO, ROBERTO A.
Billetes de la República Argentina
Pub 2001, 396 pp, illus.

NA20:BruG:2003:EJA
BRUNK, GREGORY G.
Exonumia Journal Articles: A Guide for Identifying Tokens and Medals from the
1600s to Current Times. (TAMS Journal 43:1 (2))
Pub 2003, 71 pp, not illus.

RA30.CatT:2006:NMEM
CATENA, TEOBALDO
Normativa y metodología para el estudio de la medalla. (Serie
de divulgación numismática y medallística 28)
Pub 2006, 38 pp, illus.

JD10.CayA:1998:ME
CAYON, ADOLFO and CLEMEMTE y JUAN
Las monedas Españolas del tremis al euro, del 411 a
Nuestro días.
Pub 1998, 1269 pp, illus.

JD20.CayJ:1986:MEJC

CAYON, JUAN R./CASTAN, CARLOS
Las monedas Españolas desde los reyes Católicos a
Juan Carlos I y sus Medallas de Proclamación y Jura. 500 años
de Monedas
Pub 1986, 685 pp, illus.

JD20.CayJ:1991:MEDA
CAYON, J. R. & C. CASTAN
Monedas Españolas desde los Visigodos hasta el Quinto
Centenario del Descubrimiento de America.
Pub 1991, 1068 pp, illus.

FE30.CNC:1967- :RN
CENTRO NUMISMATICO CHIVILCOY
Revista Numismática
(library has year 1 no 1)

RN50.Arg:ChaF:2002:EBM
CHAO, FERNANDO
Eduardo Barnes medallista. (Serie divulgación numismática
y medallistica 27)
Pub 2002, not paged, illus.

FE50.CovL:1917:MC
COVARRUBIAS, LUIS
Monedas Chilenas desde la Independencia Hasta la Fecha
Pub 1917, 190pp, illus.

AA72.CunJ:2001:NAG
CUNNALLY, JOHN
Numismatics in the Age of Grolier: An Exhibition at the Grolier Club, 11 September
- 24 November 2001.
Pub 2001, 75 pp

AA50.DivJ:1978:GS
DIVIS, JAN
Gold-stempel Aller Welt [Gold Hallmarks of all the World -*ed.*]
Pub 1978, 256 pp, illus.

AA50.DurL:1981:USNAC
DURST, LORRAINE S.
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Errors and Corrections

In the previous edition (September/October 2012, Vol. 47, Nos. 9/10) the title of reprinted article by Dr. James F. Barnard was incorrectly transcribed. The title is properly “Head Hunter Coin County Search.”

Book News and Reviews

Ecuador Coins - A Pocket Checklist

This is a 40-page, 4 × 8 inch booklet that can easily be carried in a pocket. It allows the collector to record all items owned so that he can determine at a glance, the coins needed to complete his/her collection. There is enough space provided so that prices and grades can be written down as well as notes about particularly significant offerings. The book can be used by either date collectors or type collectors. It includes all Ecuadorean issues from before the first pre-decimal coins were struck at the Quito mint through coins issued after Dolarización at the turn of this century.

The cover of the book bears the effigy of Simón Bolívar as found on many early Ecuadorean coins. The book starts with Introduction/Comments to include a brief review of available literature being primarily the Krause catalogs, and the detailed histories by Anderson and Hoyos. A short table on abbreviations used in the book finishes this first section.

The book is roughly divided into logical sections which are essentially chronological with the exception that silver and base metal coins are clearly separated from gold issues and the very early counterstamped issues and/or non-standard issues are placed in separate sections at the rear of the book.

The delineated sections are as follows:

- Introduction/Comments
- Pre-Decimal Silver Coinage
- Decimal Silver and Base Metal Coinage
- Pre-Decimal Gold Coinage
- Decimal Gold Coinage
- Decimal Patterns and NCLT Coinage
- Early and Unusual Coinage including the various
- Counterstamped, Pattern, Off-metal and Mint Sport issues
- Various recent “coins” struck for the Galapagos

The book finishes with a seven page section on the grading of Ecuadorean coins. It not only has several pages of verbal descriptions of the various grades but includes photos of about fifteen Ecuadorean coins in various states of preservation.

Due to the omnipresence of *The Standard Catalog of World Coins*, in its many guises, all of the issues in this booklet are tied to KM numbers. As the Krause series of books is now the world standard it would have been a disservice to collectors to do otherwise. The KM catalog numbers from that series of books are now used throughout the world by collectors from most countries. Those catalogs are available from the publisher, Krause Publications in Iola, WI, USA, or from many dealers that specialize in world coinage.

The price of this forty page booklet is ten dollars postpaid (to a US address) and is available from: Dale Seppa, 103 N. 6th Avenue, Virginia, MN 55792. Email: hpdi940@aim.com. Text to (218) 290- 5928.